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09/195,333	11/17/1998	ERIC VALENTINE	1190-2007	4205
27045	7590	06/14/2007	EXAMINER	
ERICSSON INC.			SCHEIBEL, ROBERT C	
6300 LEGACY DRIVE			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.	09/195,333	Applicant(s)	VALENTINE ET AL.
Examiner	Robert C. Scheibel	Art Unit	2616

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 3/27/2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 21-39 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 21-39 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

- Examiner acknowledges receipt of Applicant's Amendment filed 3/27/2007.
- Claim 21 is currently amended.
- Claims 21-39 are currently pending.

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments, see "Examiner Objections – Claims" on page 6, filed 3/27/2007, with respect to the objection to claim 21 have been fully considered and are persuasive. The objection to claim 21 has been withdrawn.
2. Applicant's arguments, see "Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. 103(a)" on page 6, filed 3/27/2007, with respect to the objection to claim 21 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In the first paragraph of this section, Applicant summarizes the rejection. In the next paragraph, Applicant presents arguments regarding the Chavous reference. Specifically, Applicant disagrees with the characterization that Chavous generally discloses the IP address translation into a location. Applicant argues that there are significant differences between a telephone extension and an IP address and that these steps do not correlate to one another. Applicant also states that Chavous does not disclose the step of encapsulating the physical address within a PSAP message.

Examiner respectfully disagrees with these points. First, on the argument that the telephone extension and the IP address are significantly different, Examiner agrees to some extent. However, the telephone extension provides a logical identifier of the telephone set in the

PBX system and the analogous identifier of a telephone set in the combination of Chavous, Kelly and Ansell (using voice over IP) is the IP address. Therefore, Chavous discloses the concept of translating the logical identifier of a telephone set to a physical location used by emergency personnel. Examiner respectfully disagrees with the second point that the encapsulation of the physical address within a PSAP message is not disclosed. In view of the broad claim language, this is disclosed in lines 35-40 of column 3 which indicate that the calling CI passes the location information to the CI at the PSAP, which is clearly done by including or encapsulating this information in some sort of messaging to the PSAP. Examiner recommends that this limitation be amended to more clearly distinguish the claims from the prior art.

In the next paragraph (on page 7), Applicant argues that the Kelly reference is used in a PBX. However, Kelly is used as an example of the well-known voice over IP technology which is used to modify Chavous in the present combination.

In the next paragraph, Applicant argues the Ansell reference. Applicant argues that Ansell merely discloses mapping the IP address to a generalized, rather than actual physical location. While this is true at some level, Examiner would like to make two points. First, Chavous disclosed mapping a logical identifier of a telephone set to a physical location; Kelly discloses using an IP address in place of the extension as this logical identifier. This on its own may be sufficient to prove the obviousness of the present claim. However, Examiner has further provided the Ansell reference to address the fact that there are differences between telephone extensions and IP addresses. Second, Ansell does in fact map the IP address to a mailing address. In this case, the mailing address is used to determine the generalized location of the device; however, it does teach that such a mapping between an IP address and a mailing address

is possible. Thus, when combined with the teaching of Chavous and Kelly of mapping a logical telephone address to a physical location and that the logical telephone address is an IP address, this combination is a valid rejection of the present broad claim language.

The next few paragraphs argue that the motivation is not proper. However, in both cases (combining Chavous and Kelly and then combining Chavous/Kelly with Ansell), Examiner provided specific motivation from the references. Therefore, sufficient motivation to combine this reference exists and has been provided to the Applicant.

For the reasons stated above, the previous rejection is maintained and this action is made Final.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3. Claims 21-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 5,161,180 to Chavous in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication 2001/0055299 to Kelly and in further view of U.S. Patent 6,151,631 to Ansell et al.

Regarding claims 21 and 30, Chavous discloses the step of routing an emergency request message to an emergency call handling function (the combination of the call interceptor (CI) and the PBX of Chavous) in the panic button logic illustrated in elements 20 and 21 of Figure 2 as well as in the detection of the digits 9-1-1 in elements 17-19 of Figure 2. Chavous does not disclose the use of IP and as such does not use an IP address to identify a user. However, Chavous uses an extension number to identify the telephony device making the emergency request. Thus, the step of translating the IP address using information retrieved from an ISP is generally disclosed as the translation of the extension telephone number identifying the telephone into the location of the extension telephone using the interceptor's database (see lines 21-25 of column 3). Specifically, the step of retrieving information associated with the IP address (extension number) that includes a physical address and a PSAP compatible telephone number is disclosed in lines 21-40 of column 3; the physical address is the "location" described in lines 21-25 and 35-40 of column 3 and the PSAP number is inherent in that in order to dial PSAP as described in lines 30-34 the PSAP telephone number must be retrieved. The step of encapsulating the physical address information within a PSAP message for the PSAP is disclosed in lines 35-40 of column 3. The step of sending the emergency response message through the PSTN to the PSAP is also disclosed in lines 35-40 of column 3. The above limitations were largely described using the language of claim 21, but the equivalent means of claim 30 are similarly disclosed in Chavous.

Chavous does not disclose expressly the limitation that the emergency call handling function is connected to an ISP or the limitation of utilizing the IP address of the Internet device to obtain a physical location from accounting information registered with an Internet Service Provider providing the Internet device access to the Internet.

However, at the time of the invention, it was well known that IP telephony could be used to provide many benefits such as reduced costs. Kelly is one example of this. Kelly discloses an IP telephone 232B of Figure 2 connected to a PBX. Clearly, this IP telephone would have an IP address in order to receive IP packets (see lines 5-8 of paragraph 38 on page 4, for example). As stated above, the PBX of Chavous was part of the emergency call handling function. Kelly thus discloses the limitation that the emergency call handling function is connected to an ISP as disclosed in Figure 2 (element 250A). Further, it is obvious that the IP address would have been used instead of an extension number. Chavous and Kelly are analogous art because they are from same field of endeavor of telephonic communication.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify Chavous to use IP telephony instead of or in addition to circuit switched telephony and thus to use the IP address of Kelly instead of the extension number of Chavous. The motivation for combining the teaching of Kelly with Chavous would have been reduced cost as suggested by Kelly in the last 4 lines of paragraph 7 on page 1.

However, the combination of Chavous and Kelly does not disclose expressly the step of utilizing the IP address of the Internet device to obtain a physical location from accounting information registered with an Internet Service Provider providing the Internet device access to the Internet. Ansell et al discloses the limitation of utilizing the IP address of the Internet device

to obtain a physical location from accounting information registered with an Internet Service Provider providing the Internet device access to the Internet in Figure 3 and the passage from line 64 of column 7 through line 3 of column 8.

The Chavous/Kelly combination and Ansell are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor of locating a telecommunications user. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to determine the location of the emergency user of the Chavous/Kelly combination by translating the IP address in a manner similar to that of Ansell. The motivation for doing so would have been to efficiently find the location of a user associated with an IP address as suggested in lines 13-24 of column 3 of Ansell, among other places in this reference. The information on the user's location is critical to find in the Chavous/Kelly combination and added efficiency improves this combination. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Kelly with Chavous and with Ansell for the benefit of more efficiently finding the location of a user to obtain the invention as specified in claims 21 and 30.

Regarding claims **22 and 31**, Chavous discloses the limitation of the encapsulating step further comprising the PSAP message including a telephone number of the PSAP assigned to a service zone covering the physical location in lines 30-34 of column 3; the PSAP number is clearly used to call the PSAP serving the calling telephone.

Regarding claims **23 and 32**, Chavous discloses the limitation of routing the PSAP message via a PSTN gateway (the PBX) into the PSTN and on to an appropriate central office (element 112) or a selected PSAP (108) in Figure 1.

Regarding claims **24 and 33**, Chavous discloses the limitation that the PSAP message is routed to the central office and the PSAP closest to the physical location associated with the Internet device (the calling telephone in Chavous as modified above) in lines 30-34 of column 3; it is well known that the PSAP serving the calling telephone is the closes PSAP.

Regarding claims **25-26 and 34-35**, Chavous, as modified above, discloses the limitation of the internet device having a static IP address as well as the limitation of the internet device having a dynamically assigned IP address. As discussed above, the Internet device (IP telephone 232B of Kelly) of Chavous modified by Kelly has an IP address. Lines 5-8 of paragraph 38 on page 4 disclose that this IP address is either static (fixed) or dynamically assigned.

Regarding claims **27 and 36**, Chavous, as modified above, discloses the limitation that the Internet device is a terminal in a LAN. The IP telephone 232A of Figure 2 can also be part of a LAN as described in the last 10 lines of paragraph 34 on pages 3-4 and illustrated in elements 275 and 232E of Figure 2.

Regarding claims **28 and 37**, Chavous, as modified above, does not explicitly disclose the limitation that the information associated with the IP address is associated in a database that includes account information required by the ISP to provide the Internet device access to the Internet, the information being associated with the user or subscriber and the Internet device. However, it does disclose that this information is located in a database (see lines 21-24 of column 3 of Chavous) and this includes information required to connect to the central office/PSAP. It is also clear that the PBX of Kelly must contain a database of information required for the user to access the Internet in order to effectively connect the ISP of Figure 2. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to store

all this information related to the Internet device and the subscriber in one database. The motivation for doing so would have been to reduce the costs of the PBX system by reducing the memory requirements. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the location information of the calling telephone with information required to connect the device and user to the Internet for the benefit of reduced costs to obtain the invention as specified in claims **28 and 37**.

Regarding claims **29 and 38**, Chavous, as modified above, discloses the limitation that the call handing function is included within the PSTN gateway (the PBX) and that the gateway uses a protocol compatible with the emergency call answering center (the PSAP) to format a message containing the physical address associated with the Internet device (the calling telephone) in lines 35-40 of column 3 as discussed above.

Regarding claim **39**, Chavous, as modified above, discloses the limitation of the emergency call handling function being a separate element outside the IP network maintained by a third party administrator in lines 54-59 of column 1 which indicate that the PBX represents one of many different types of devices including a Centrex which is maintained by a third party.

Conclusion

4. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Robert C. Scheibel whose telephone number is 571-272-3169. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday and Thursday from 6:30-5:00 Eastern Time.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wing F. Chan can be reached on 571-272-7493. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

RC S 6-7-07
Robert C. Scheibel
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2616


WING CHAN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER